



International
Energy Agency

Secure • Sustainable • Together

Energy Efficiency Indicators and Target Setting in South Africa

Pretoria, 28-29 January 2015

Workshop 2 of 3

■ Introduction & Welcome

■ Coordinated Data Collection

- Cross-sectoral data requirements and institutional responsibilities
- Data collection mechanism, and storage
- Monitoring, reporting and verification processes
- Opportunities and barriers

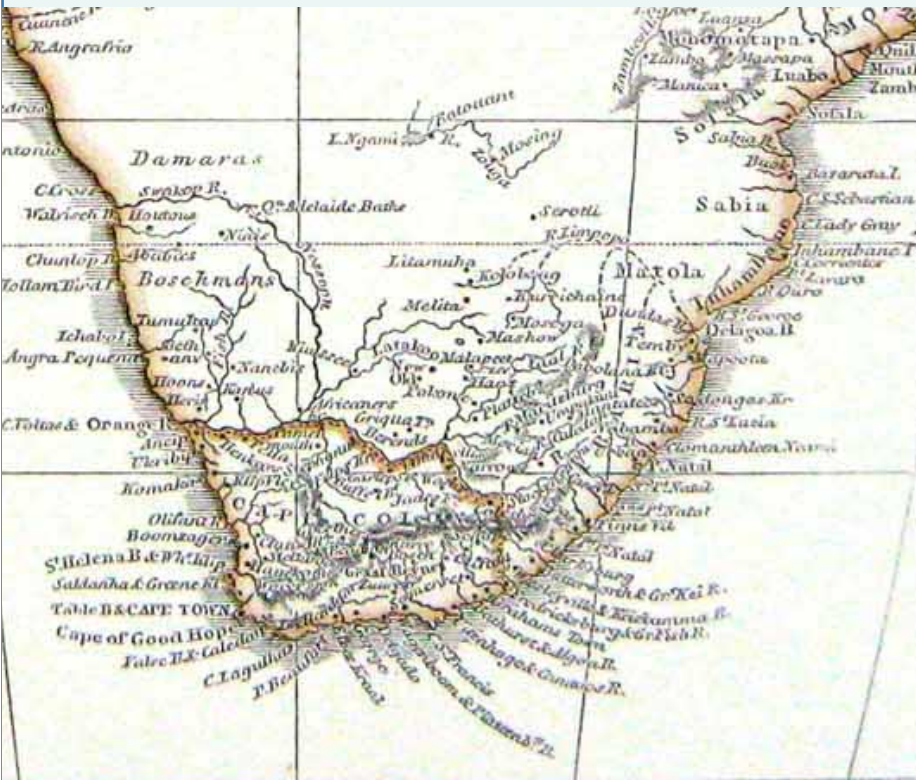
■ Conclusions

- Recap and next steps

Why do we need energy data - adapted from Natural Resources Canada

“Is this the kind of map we want to use?”

“Better data provides better guidance (maps)”



Why do we need energy data?

Example from Canada

- The lack of essential data can lead the policy making process towards the wrong energy policy choices.
- A sound monitoring and reporting framework of the energy market:
 - Provides the foundation for our policy and market analysis;
 - which in turn better inform our policy decision process;
 - therefore help policy makers and program managers;
 - select the instruments and delivery mechanism best suited to meet the policy and program objectives, and
 - measure progress and decide on required adjustments to existing policies and programs

Key strategic questions to design an integrated data collection:

- **What more do we need?**

Level of details driven by our policy/program objectives

- **What else is available?**

e.g. National Research Council, Industry Associations, Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, other agencies, Home Builders Associations, Universities...

- **What time frame?**

Not all indicators needed on the same time horizon

- **What are the cost options to collect existing/new data?**

New survey, add-on to an existing survey, piggy-back to existing/new program activities, partnership with other policy agendas...

- **How will it be funded?**

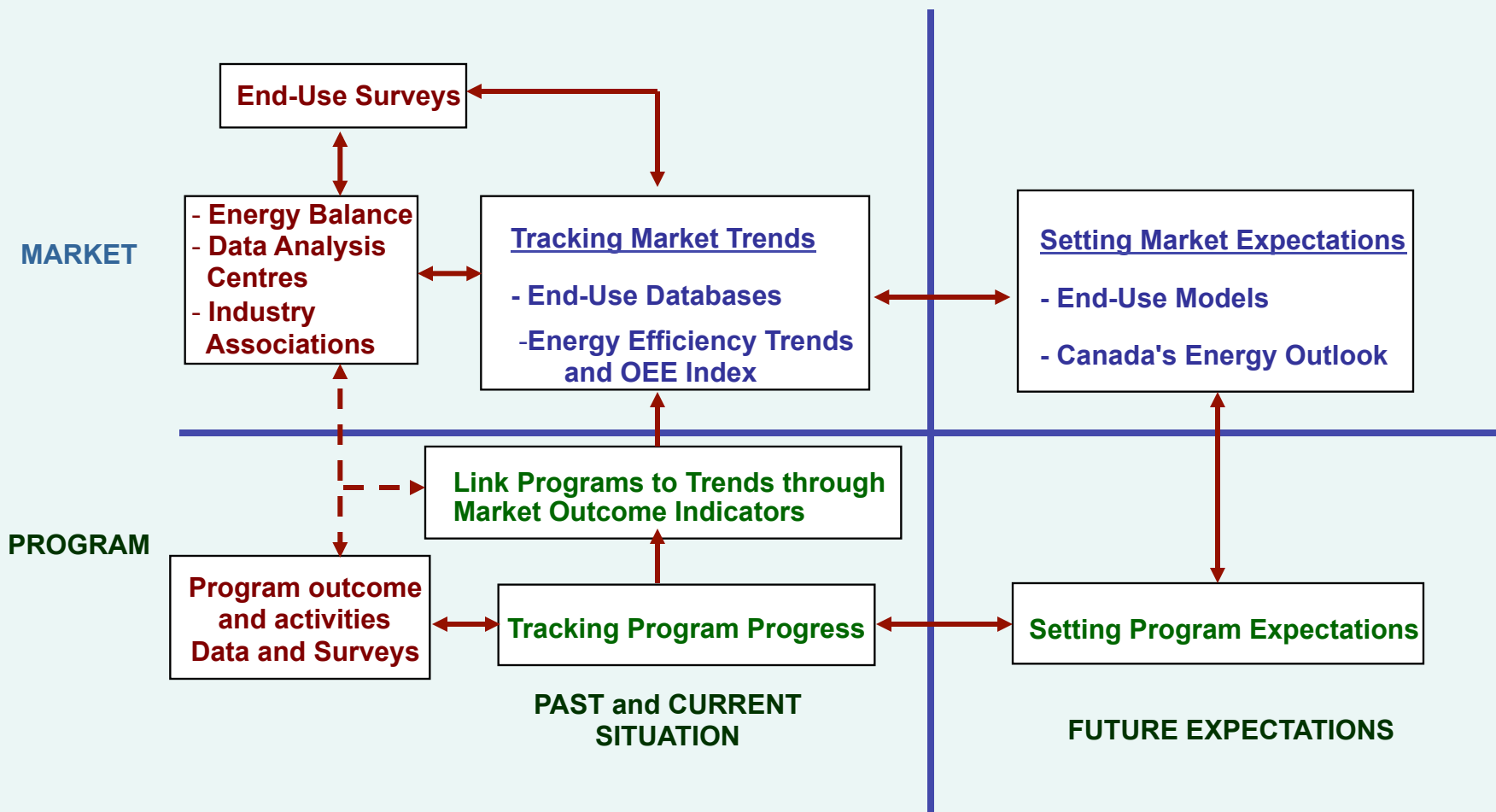
Base funding + sponsorship from programs

Data collection strategy / Building the framework

- **Defined the data requirements**
 - By setting objectives on the desired level of details
- **Assessed readily available information**
 - Statistic Canada, energy utilities, existing energy programs...
 - Other departments/organizations (e.g.: administrative data, census, Canadian Appliances Manufacturers Association)
- **Defined priorities on data gaps and assessed the required level of efforts to fill those gaps**
 - Assessed opportunities to expand existing data collection activities (e.g.: Industrial Consumption of Energy survey, increased sample 200 to 4500)
 - New data collection activities (e.g.: Commercial and Institutional Consumption of Energy Survey)
 - Partnerships and Data Analysis Centres
- **Secured resources**

The Framework

Example from Canada



“To Measure is to know.”
&
**“If you cannot measure it,
you cannot improve it.”**

Lord Kelvin

■ Coordinated Data Collection for South Africa

- Cross-sectoral data requirements and institutional responsibilities
- Data collection mechanism, and storage
- Monitoring, reporting and verification processes
- Opportunities and barriers

■ Data Governance for South Africa

- Recap
- Next Steps

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Thank you

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